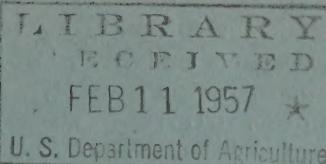


62
L1957

PRICE LIST NO. 18

NORDAN'S GRASS FARMS**"Highest Quality of Superior Turf"**

Phone 2-5842 or 2-5922

Abbeville, Alabama

This price list cancels all previous quotations. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Our superior turf is sold in 12" rug mat form by the square yard. Our inferior turf such as edgings and thin turf is sold by the bushel only.

SOLID SOD LESS SOIL, F.O.B. FARM

GRADE "A", ***(note below)	\$5.50	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50
Bermuda, Tifgreen (Tifton 320)	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00
Bermuda, Tiffine (Tifton 127)	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00
Bermuda, Tiflawn (Tifton 57)	5.50	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50
Bermuda, Sunturf	5.50	7.00	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.00	5.75	5.50
Zoysia, Emerald	5.50	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50
Zoysia, Meyer (Z-52)	\$5.25	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50

GRADE "B", **(note below)

Bermuda, Everglades No. 1	5.25	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50
Bermuda, Gene Tift	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50
Bermuda, Tifgreen (Tifton 328)	5.25	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00
Bermuda, Tiffine (Tifton 127)	5.25	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00
Bermuda, Tiflawn (Tifton 57)	5.25	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00
Bermuda, Sunturf	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50
Bermuda, U-3	5.25	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50
Zoysia, Emerald	5.25	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50
Zoysia, Matrella	5.25	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25
Zoysia, Meyer (Z-52)	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50

GRADE "C" *(note below) (Solid sod with or with without soil)

Bermuda, Everglades No. 1	\$5.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50
Bermuda, Gene Tift	5.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50
Bermuda, Tifgreen (Tifton 328)	5.00	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50
Bermuda, Tiffine (Tifton 127)	5.00	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00
Bermuda, Tiflawn (Tifton 57)	5.00	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00
Bermuda, Sunturf	5.00	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50
Bermuda, U-3	5.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50
St. Augustine	5.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50
Centipede, Chinese	5.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50
Zoysia, Emerald	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50
Zoysia, Matrella	5.00	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75
Zoysia, Meyer (Z-52)	5.00	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50

***Denotes highest quality possible. Certified by Alabama and U. S. Crop Improvement Assns. for purity of strain. Certified by U. S. and Alabama Departments of Agriculture. Grown under irrigation upon fumigated soils and dieldrin treated.

**Certified by U. S. and Alabama Departments of Agriculture. Grown under irrigation upon fumigated soils & dieldrin treated.

*Certified by U. S. and Alabama Departments of Agriculture. Grown under irrigation.

CONTACT US FOR THE NEW SUPERIOR TURF GRASSES AS THEY ARE RELEASED.

"THE NATION'S LARGEST COMMERCIAL ASSORTMENT OF PERMANENT LAWN GRASSES"

Per yard, 26 to 50 sq. yds.—4.
Per yard, 51 to 100 sq. yds.—5.
Per yard, 101 to 200 sq. yds.—6.
Per yard, 201 to 400 sq. yds.—7.
Per yard, 401 sq. yds. or more—8.

Inquire regarding the following: BERMUDAS—South African, Bayshore, Everglades No. 3, Ormond, Florida No. 3, Florida No. 4, Florida Special, Transvaal, Tex-Turf, Ideal, Uganda and Abbie; ZOYSIAS—Common japonica, Yellow Stem japonica, Mascarene, Flagstone, King matrella, Asiatic matrella, Nordan matrella, Mowless matrella, Compacto matrella, Manilagrass, No. 13521 matrella; CENTIPEDES—P. I. & Red Stem; ST. AUGUSTINE—Bitter-Blue Stem; DICHONDRA (ground cover); Mondo japonicus, Monkey Grass, & Lireope. (Seed of Common Zoysia japonica and Centipede only.)

PLUGS, ROUND 2"x2" (SOD & SOIL) F.O.B. FARM	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PRICED PER 100; Quantities up to	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000 & more
GRADE "C"					
Bermuda, Tifgreen (Tifton 328)*-**	\$ 5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25
Bermuda, Tiffine (Tifton 127)*-**	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25
Bermuda, Tiflawn (Tifton 57)*-**	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25
Zoysia, matrella**	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75
Zoysia, Emerald*-**	15.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	11.00
Zoysia, Meyer (Z-52)*-**	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00

*Denotes available in Grade "A" with fumigated soil at 20c per 100 more than above prices.

**Denotes available in Grade "B" with fumigated soil at 10c per 100 more than above prices.

TURF SETTING ESTIMATES

1 square yard equals approximately 1 to 2 bushels of loose packed turf, depending on the height of cut at time of digging.

1 square yard of the Zoysias will average sprigging 1000 square feet of area.

1 square yard of the Bermudas will average sprigging 1000 square feet of area.

1 square yard of the Centipedes will average sprigging 500 square feet of area.

1 square yard of the St. Augustines will average sprigging 500 square feet of area.

"Solid Sod Less Soil" will weigh from 7 to 15 pounds per square yard. Weight with soil, 60 to 80 lbs.

"Solid Sod Less Soil" will displace one cubic foot of packing space per square yard.

YOUR CUSTOMERS SEEKING PERSONAL ADVICE WILL RECEIVE SAME PROMPTLY IF WITH THEIR QUESTIONS THEY WILL ENCLOSE ONE DOLLAR TO COVER TIME, POSTAGE AND SUPPLIES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Payment by cash, firm's check, cashier's check or money order payable to NORDAN'S GRASS FARMS must accompany all orders. "Pick up" orders must be placed and paid for at least three days prior to scheduled digging. Orders will be filled on specified dates with weather permitting. WE DO NOT SHIP C.O.D. OR OPEN ACCOUNT.

Our sods are machine cut to convenient sizes for ease of handling. We exercise every care to see that our products are handled in a manner that will keep them fresh and alive. We cannot guarantee that they will either live or grow after they leave our hands. Any plants which prove something other than what they were sold for will be replaced, but in no case will a greater price be allowed for any product replaced than was originally paid.

All quotations are for immediate acceptance. No liability to us should stock be sold upon receipt of order or if injured from heat, cold or neglect in transit, or should strikes or other causes prevent delivery.

F.O.B. SHIPMENTS VIA RAILWAY EXPRESS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ORDER FORM:

NAME _____ DATE _____

ST. & NO. _____ CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

ENCLOSED FIND \$ _____ PLEASE SHIP THE FOLLOWING: () () ()
Express Parcel Post Air Mail

SPRIGS OF	;	PLUGS OF	
QUANTITY	KIND OF GRASS	QUANTITY	KIND OF GRASS

SQUARE YARDS OF	()	()	()	
QUANTITY	KIND OF GRASS	WITH SOIL	WITHOUT SOIL	GRADE

OTHER _____

WOULD LIKE DELIVERY ABOUT _____

NORDAN'S GRASS FARMS

"For Highest Quality of Superior Turf"

Abbeville, Alabama

EMERALD ZOYSIA

"The Modern Miracle Lawn Grass"

Emerald Zoysia is the first released hybrid between a coarse textured Japanese Zoysia and a very fine textured Mascarenne Zoysia. This offspring has proven superior to all other Zoysia grasses tested for turf quality. Since Emerald is a hybrid from a wide cross it is not grown from seed, but is reproduced vegetatively from sod, sprigs or plugs. The only assurance of getting genuine Emerald Zoysia is by purchasing certified stock. Most outstanding advantages of Emerald Zoysia are:

1. The turf quality is unexcelled by any of our other lawn grasses. Emerald is a fine-leaved, dense growing, dark green grass that is thrillingly spongy to walk upon.

2. A mature Emerald lawn is so thick and dense that weeds haven't a chance to sprout.

3. Emerald grows so slowly that it is no problem to keep out of flower beds, walkways and gardens.

4. It is possible to produce a covered lawn area in three months when planted on six inch centers.

5. Emerald is shade tolerant even in the Deep South where it may be found growing right up to the base of large trees.

6. Emerald Zoysia is more frost-tolerant than any of our other lawn grasses, therefore provides a green lawn for a much longer season. It stays green the year around in some southern parts of the nation.

7. Emerald turf is highly resistant to wear.

8. The upright growth of the leaves is very slow, therefore it requires less frequent mowings.

9. No serious damage from diseases or insects has been observed on Emerald Zoysia.

10. Emerald Zoysia produces such a dense turf that it maintains its erect body throughout the winter and lends itself to overseeding with Rye or Bluegrass for beautiful winter greenage.

Establishment of Emerald Zoysia Lawns By Sprigging

Establish the grade of the lawn and smooth it with a rake. Prepare the area as for a garden and apply lime if the soil test indicates its need. A soil pH of 6 to 6.5 is most desirable. Broadcast 20 to 30 pounds of a complete fertilizer such as 8-8-8 to each 1000 square feet prior to planting. Mix this into the soil by using a spade, plow, disc or Roto-Hoe. Level the area with a rake and lay off your rows six inches apart with a small plow or si-

milar instrument. Plant the rootlets or sprigs six inches apart and approximately two inches deep, making sure that some leaves of each plant are remaining above ground level. Be sure to water each row as you plant it.

One square yard of Emerald Zoysia will plant about 1000 square feet when set on six inch centers. Newly planted lawns should be kept moist until active growth of the plants is observed. As soon as most of the plants have started spreading growth, five pounds of Nitrate of Soda per 1000 square feet should be applied to the area weekly to encourage the spread of the runners. This application should be made when the leaves are dry and it should be watered immediately to prevent discoloration of the leaves.

Establishment of Lawns by Plugging

The use of 2-inch diameter plugs of Emerald sod instead of springs has several advantages:

1. There is less shock to the plants in transplanting because the roots are able to supply the leaves with more moisture immediately after planting. Thus, there is less danger of failure of the lawn to become established through insufficient moisture and less frequent watering is required during the first two weeks after planting.

2. Since less time is required for root establishment and more plant material is present initially, spreading will be earlier and faster.

3. Since plugs are better able to compete with other plants, they may be successfully used for planting directly into established bluegrass or red fescue lawns where the weeds will be controlled only by mowing.

4. Late summer plantings are best made with plugs because they are less subject to heaving in the North, they are less subject to loss from soil washing during the winter and because they survive better during the long winter period of no growth.

The plugs should be kept moist from in time they are cut in the nursery until they are rooted after transplanting. We sell a special hard steel plug cutter for the home owner to make accurate holes in his lawn area to fit our plugs. The plugs may be planted in rows 12 inches apart with the plugs 12 inches apart in the row. After the holes are cut they are filled with water and the Emerald plugs are placed into the holes

and stepped upon to firm the soil around the roots. The area should be watered heavily after the transplanting is completed.

The cultural practices are the same as for springs excepting that less frequent watering is required the first few weeks.

How To Control Weeds

It is recommended that chemical weed control should begin as soon as the grass is planted and the treatment repeated every time numerous weed seedlings begin to sprout. Follow manufacturers directions as printed on each container of 2, 4-D. These treatments should not be closer than two weeks apart as injury to the grass may otherwise result. Some hand-weeding will be necessary if weeds are present which are not susceptible to 2, 4-D in the seedling stage or if weeds get a head start before the chemical is applied. Any hand-weeding or mechanical treatment which breaks off or uproots the runner tips of Emerald Zoysia will reduce the rapidity of coverage, therefore care in such operations is recommended.

For The Most Beautiful Lawn In The Neighborhood

Apply 15 pounds of complete fertilizer such as 8-8-8 per 1000 square feet in the spring after the last killing frost date in your locality. Topdress with 5 pounds of nitrate of soda every 6 weeks during the summer. Spread the fertilizer evenly and water it in to prevent burning the grass. Mow as needed at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch height during the summer, and use a grass catcher on the mower to remove the clippings from the lawn. During extended drough periods, best appearance will be preserved if the lawn is watered occasionally to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Never just sprinkle lightly to cool it off.

Every three to four years the soil in the lawn area should be tested for acidity, phosphorus and potash. Recommendations obtained for correcting the deficiencies should be followed precisely.

(This information is based upon personal experience and results issued by the Georgia Agricultural Exp. Stations, U. of Ga. College of Agri., Mimeograph Series N. S. 10, dated June 1955).

NORDAN'S GRASS FARMS

"Highest Quality of Superior

Turf Grasses"

ABBEVILLE, ALABAMA

EMERALD ZOSIA

"בבבב בברבר מושבם עט"

The cultural distinction between the two sides of society is becoming less and less evident, while the social classes are becoming more and more sharply defined.

How To Control Weeds

dates if such decisions to recommend
choose the quality of coverage, therefore
the committee which prescribes off or insures the
policy. An insurance company to measure its
present size before the premium is due.
N-D in the second stage of it weaves the
present apply its not susceptible to S.
wedding will be necessary if weans its
days was alternative less. Some insur-
tions two weeks apart as usually to the
these tests should not be closer
as buried on each corner of S. 4-D.
station. Follow unusual circumstances
time numerous weed seedlings need to
burned and the testmost easily early
counted should begin as soon as the grass
it is recommended part of the previous week

For The Most Beautiful Woman In
The Neighborhood

NORDAN'S GRASS FARMS
"Hildegard" Quality of Suburbia
Just Crossroads.
RESIDENTIAL VILLAS

AMAZONIA. ELLIOTES.

Comparative Chart of Our Principle Permanent Lawn Grasses

GRASS	(1) Regions Adapted	(2) Shade Tolerance	(3) Fertility Requirement	(4) Soil Preference	(5) How Established	(6) Mowing Requirements	(7) Appearance	(8) Texture	(9) Wear Resistance	(10) Insect Damage	(11) Disease Trouble	(12) Rate of Spread	(13) Drought Tolerance
BERMUDA South African	I, II	Poor	High	Well Drained	Sprigs	Very Frequent	Excellent	Fine	Fair	Variable	Variable	Fast	Fair
BERMUDA Tifline	I, II, III	Poor	High	Well Drained	Sprigs	Very Frequent	Unsurpassed	Fine	Very Good	Seldom	Seldom	Very Good	Very Good
BERMUDA Tiflawn	I, II, III	Poor	High	Well Drained	Sprigs	Very Frequent	Excellent	Medium	Very Good	Seldom	Seldom	Fast	Very Good
BERMUDA U-3	I, II, III	Poor	High	Well Drained	Sprigs	Very Frequent	Excellent	Medium	Very Good	Seldom	Seldom	Fast	Very Good
BITTER-BLUESTEM (Improved St. A.)	I	Very Good	Moderate	Soils	Sprigs	Frequent	Excellent	Fine	Very Good	Serious	Serious	Fast	Fair to Good
CENTIPEDE Chinese	I, II	Medium	Low	Little	Sprigs and Seed	Occasional	Good	Coarse	Fair	Seldom	Seldom	Moderate	Fair to Good
ST. AUGUSTINE Common	I	Very Good	Moderate	Soils	Sprigs	Frequent	Good	Coarse	Fair	Serious	Serious	Moderate	Fair to Good
ZOYSIA JAPONICA Common	I, II, III	Good	Moderate	Little	Sprigs and Seed	Frequent	Fair	Coarse	Fair	Seldom	Seldom	Moderate	Fair to Good
ZOYSIA JAPONICA Meyer	I, II, III	Good	Moderate	Little	Sprigs and Seed	Frequent	Good	Coarse	Fair	Serious	Serious	Moderate	Fair to Good
ZOYSIA MATURELLA Common No. 13521	I, II	Very Good	Moderate	Little	Dwarf Sprigs	Very Frequent	Excellent	Very Good	Serious	Seldom	Seldom	Moderate	Fair to Good
ZOYSIA TENUIFOLIA Korean Velvet	I	Medium	Moderate	Little	Sprigs	Occasional	Excellent	Fine	Serious	Seldom	Seldom	Moderate	Fair to Good
ZOYSIA Emerald (New Hybrid)	I, II, III	Good	Moderate	Little	Dwarf Sprigs	From Fumigated Soil	Excellent	Fine	Slow	Slow	Slow	Good	Fair to Good

We do not recommend Carpet, common Bermuda, Bahia grasses or Dichondra for lawn and turf use. Each is less desirable than the better grasses listed above, more limited in use, and more difficult to manage. Anything saved in initial establishment cost of such ground cover will be lost in one year if adequately managed to produce a presentable lawn.

1. Area I is the southernmost area of the United States, including the Atlantic Coast from Charleston across the lower half of Georgia and along the Gulf of Mexico, extending inland 100 to 200 miles on through Texas. Area II extends from Norfolk southward through the Carolinas, lower Tennessee across into Southwestern Oklahoma on the north, and down to the Area I lines on the South. Area III covers the remainder of Oklahoma, across middle Missouri, most of Illinois, Indiana and out to the Atlantic Coast through the lower part of New York on the north, with Area II being the southern boundary. All areas have exceptions, such as mountains where the cool season grasses perform satisfactorily in the summer, and river and lake areas where winter temperatures are held up by large bodies of water.
2. Shade tolerance is extremely important in selecting a grass. Thought should be given to future shading when landscaping new lawns. All of the above grasses perform satisfactorily in full sun, but vary widely in degrees of shade that they will tolerate. Whenever possible, one grass should be used for the entire lawn.
3. Fertility requirement is that amount necessary for best performance.
4. All above grasses perform well on soils ranging from slightly acid to neutral. St. Augustine and Zoysia matrella will tolerate more salt water spray than the others.
5. Most of the recommended grasses either do not seed true to type or else seed are not commercially available. Sprigging is the surest and most economical method of establishing the better turf grasses.
6. Mowing requirement is based on that required for top performance and beauty of each particular grass. All grasses should be mowed often enough that the amount cut does not exceed the amount remaining. The finer textured grasses do best

mowed at heights of from one half to one inch while the coarser grasses should be mowed at heights of from one to two inches.

7. Appearance rating is based on a particular grass planted in an adapted area and properly maintained. If these requirements are not met, then appearance rating would be incorrect.

8. Texture is rated on visible leaf and stem structure.

9. Wear resistance of the above grasses is satisfactory for average lawn use, but becomes extremely important in the case of institutional lawns, golf courses, athletic fields, etc.

10. & 11. Prospective insect and disease damage to any grass is difficult to appraise, except in the case of Common St. Augustine, which is highly susceptible to chinch bug and fungus. Most other grasses are deemed superior because they have more resistance to both insects and diseases, however all grasses are subject to damage from army worms.

12. Complete coverage from twelve inch centers on well prepared seedbeds during warm weather will vary from 8 weeks on the "fast growers" to a year or more on some of the Zoysias. Slow growth is one of the desirable characteristics of a good permanent lawn grass, and home owners will do well to reconcile themselves to spending one to two years in perfecting their lawns.

13. Drought tolerance is an important factor that many people overlook in selecting a lawn grass. Supplemental watering is required at times for top performance on all grasses and is especially necessary during the establishing period.

MURKIN'S CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY

of essay, narrative, treatise, etc., all written for the purpose of conveying information or instruction, or for the purpose of entertainment.

All sports events bring more strength of health.

Wise studies for the past decade have demonstrated that the best way to reduce mortality from heart disease is through diet.

be given to those subjects as exclusive members of the space-time series.

The last sentence of Article III covers the case of marriage, thus assuring that all the consequences of marriage will go down to the wife. Article I makes no provision for the husband.

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Category	Title	Subject	Date	Medium	Wavelength	Magnetic	Titration	Method	Notes
Chemical Analysis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Dewey Decimal Classification

ALBERTA MARIO
VOL. VI NO. 3
MARCH 1960

OSAIA ALBOMIGRA

Family History
Baptismal Certificate
Marriage Certificate
Death Certificate

SAAR
ADWIDM

Ward
How
(2)
Hill
(4)
Mun
(3)
Kilmer
Lester
(5)
S
Hedge
Ned
(1)

U-3 BERMUDAGRASS

► Cyondon dactylon ◄

U-3 Bermuda is a fine-bladed strain of Bermudagrass which was selected at Savannah, Georgia in 1938. It has grown in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. since then with no sign of winter injury. It has also been grown without winter-kill in the states of Washington, Nebraska and Pennsylvania as well as in Canada.

U-3 Bermuda has its greatest use in the "crabgrass belt," which is roughly a triangular area cornered on Philadelphia, Richmond and St. Louis. It makes its best growth under the very conditions commonly associated with the worst crabgrass infestations; hot humid weather and plenty of sunlight. It is relatively indifferent to quality of soil.

U-3 provides better turf for golf course tees and fairways, putting greens, athletic fields, playgrounds, park areas and sunny lawns. Its outstanding feature is its ability to form a very wear-resistant turf that recovers rapidly. The turf is drought-resistant and can be mowed as closely as necessary to meet the demands of its use.

Insects and diseases are not yet a serious problem in growing U-3. So far, it has seldom been necessary to apply any insecticides or fungicides. An occasional attack of cutworms and sod webworms has been recorded.

U-3 Bermudagrass seed is not available, therefore it is necessary to plant it vegetatively by either of two methods: (1) plugging or (2) sprigging.

U-3 Bermuda can be planted into an existing lawn by either of these methods. It is not necessary to destroy your present lawn. A handy inexpensive

lawn plugger is now on the market to make the desired size holes to fit the purchased cut plugs. Holes are made into existing lawn area on twelve-inch centers and the cut plugs are placed into the holes and pressed firmly in place with the heel. The same process may be used in establishing U-3 onto a freshly prepared area or plugs may be hand spaced on twelve inch centers into three-inch deep rows or furrows.

The most inexpensive method of establishing U-3 is by sprigging. The U-3, solid sod less soil, is pulled apart and cut or broken into individual sprigs. The sprigs are placed into rows or furrows two-inches deep and twelve-inches apart and completely covered with soil every twelve-inches in the row.

When planting into an existing lawn, the sod is opened with an edging tool, or by similar means and the sprigs are placed into the trenches in the same manner as above. Soil should be firmed in place by tampering, rolling, watering or with foot pressure.

Rate of coverage depends primarily on the distance apart the plugs or sprigs are placed. On newly prepared seed beds, plugs placed at one-foot intervals will require from 6 to 8 weeks to form solid turf; plugs placed at two-foot intervals may form solid sod within one growing season.

Plugs placed at one-foot intervals into existing lawns will require one growing season to form a turf; two-foot centers will require a second growing season.

U-3 sprigged on eight-inch centers into a well prepared new lawn area and

kept free of competitive weeds will produce solid sod in six weeks; on 8 to 12 inch centers from 8 to 12 weeks and on 18 to 24 - inch centers one complete growing season.

U-3 sprigged into existing lawns on 8 to 12-inch centers will produce turf in one growing season; 18 to 24 - inch centers will require a second growing season.

The newly-planted area should be kept moist until the grass is well established. This generally requires watering once a day for the first week, then several times per week for the next few weeks.

U-3 Bermudagrass should be fertilized at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds of a 10-6-4 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet the first year. One-third should be applied at time of planting, one-third three weeks after planting and one-third six weeks after planting.

Overseeding for winter color may be done in the fall with a permanent cool-season grass mixture or with a temporary grass such as redtop or domestic ryegrass.

We wish you success in establishing a U-3 lawn. We stand ready to supply more plugs or sprigs as you want to expand your plantings. U-3 may be planted successfully all summer long, even during the hottest weather.

NORDAN'S GRASS FARMS

"Growers of Superior Turf Grasses"

Abbeville, Alabama

U-3 BERMUDAGRASS

◆ Canyon selection ◆

keep free of competitive weeds will bring
more solid sod in six weeks on 8 to 12
inches centers from 8 to 12 weeks and on
18 to 24 - inch centers one complete
swimming season.

U-3 striped into existing lawns on
8 to 12-inch centers will produce just
as one swimming season; 18 to 24 - inch
centers will reduce a second growing
season.

The newly-planted grass should be
kept moist until the grass is well estab-
lished. This generally requires water-
ing once a day for the first week, then
several times per week for the next few
weeks.

U-3 Bermudagrass should be fertil-
ized at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds of
10-6-4 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet
the first year. One-third pound per
square foot at time of planting, one-third
three weeks after planting and one
third six weeks after planting.

Overseeding for winter color may be
done in the fall with a broadcast applica-
tor or grass mixture of winter annuals
just like such as ryegrass or dome-
ticates.

We wish you success in establishing
a U-3 lawn. We stand ready to supply
more plugs or sods as soon want of ex-
tend your bermudagrass. U-3 may be
brought successfully all summer one
even during the hottest weather.

NORDAN'S GRASS FARMS

"Growth of Superior Turf Grasses"

Appenelle, Alsip, Ill.

lawn plugger is now on the market to
make the desired size holes to fit the
bulky grass cuttings. Here the user
will extend lawns on lawns by discarding
seeds and the grass and breed him in
into the soil the seed in establishing U-3 onto
the soil with the best grass process
will be used in establishing U-3 onto
a new lawn. If the grass is discarded
be ready to use on new lawns or
into three-inch deep holes or furrows.

The most inexpensive method of
establishing U-3 is by sowing. The
U-3, solid soil less soil, is buried about
one-half of broken into individual pieces
and cut to provide the best
time conditions for primary
root development. If it is
weathered and broken to easily
germinate, it will grow.

Rate of coverage depends primarily
on the distance apart the plugs or sprigs
are placed. On newly-planted seed
beds, plugs spaced at one-foot intervals
will produce from 6 to 8 weeks to form
solid turf; plugs spaced at two-foot in-
tervals may form solid sod within one
swimming season.

Plugs spaced at one-foot intervals
into existing lawns will produce one
swimming season to form a thin, two-foot
centers will reduce one solid swimming
season.

U-3 striped on eight-inch centers
into a well prepared new lawn sites and

U-3 Bermudagrass is a fine-grade strain
of Bermudagrass which was selected in
Savannah, Georgia in 1938. It has
grown in the vicinity of Mississippi,
D. Since then with no care of winter
kill, it has also been grown with-
out winter-kill in the states of West-
Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania as
well as in Canada.

U-3 Bermudagrass has the greatest use in
the "grassless belt" which is roughly
a triangular area centered on Pittsburgh
and extending south to St. Louis. It makes
the best growth under the very condi-
tions commonly associated with the
towce grasses the best deep and twelve-inch
roots and especially covers many
years of dormancy. If it is
left alone it will grow.

U-3 provides better soil for law-
ns than any other grass, butting
comes, stipule leaves, leafy branches, bark
stems and sunny lawns. It is unusually
resistant to frost damage, is highly
resistant to the first frost and is
able to withstand the same
weather and soil conditions as
can be found as closely as necessary
to meet the demands of its use.

Plants may disease are not yet
seen in growing U-3. So
far, if the seedbed need necessary to do
this, it is not necessary to do so.
by any insecticides or fungicides. An
occasionally attack of cutworms may be
overcome by seed recorded.

U-3 Bermudagrass seed is not avail-
able, therefore it is necessary to plant
it vegetatively by either of two meth-
ods: (1) budding or (2) sowing.

U-3 Bermudagrass can be planted into an
existing lawn by either of these meth-
ods. It is not necessary to destroy your
grass. A good inexpensive

Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Japonica

★ It's Permanent

★ No More Replanting

★ Dark Green All Summer Long

Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia is one of the new improved turf grasses which gives hope to the homecomer who desperately wants a good lawn free from Crabgrass. This was developed, tested and released as a superior turf grass for lawns and specialized turf areas by the United States Department of Agriculture and U. S. Golf Association, Green Section. Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia is a revelation to people who walk upon it for the first time. Once established, it produces a dense resiliant and weed free turf. It is noted for its "dream come true" dark green which is so essential for maximum lawn beauty.

Yes, a mature Meyer Zoysia lawn:

- 1—is permanent.
- 2—is constantly improving with age.
- 3—is free from Crabgrass and other summer weeds.
- 4—is free from diseases and insects.
- 5—is extremely resistant to heat and drough.
- 6—thrives in sun or shade.
- 7—is highly wear resistant — tests have proven that it will withstand more wear than other grasses; excessive play and recreation will not wear paths through it.
- 8—is a beautiful dark green turf that remains dense and resiliant throughout the year.
- 9—is readily adaptive to overseeding with cool-season grasses for mid-winter greenage.
- 10—is excellent for banks, terraces and erosion control.
- 11—requires less frequent mowings—thrives under close mowing.
- 12—stands neglect without tolerating invading weeds.
- 13—is an evident luxury, setting off the house and garden more effectively than a Cadillac or Lincoln parked in the driveway.

14—saves time by forcing the use of the power mower, an efficiency step never again to be surrendered.

15—is a beautiful green color when most cool-weather grasses have turned brown.

All of this and more too—Meyer is completely indifferent to soil composition—will grow in poor soils — sandy soils— clay soils— or "so called" rock beds.

Exclusion of noxious weeds, especially Crabgrass, is now possible with this new superior turf grass. Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia is most aggressive and dominant during the crabgrass season. Once established, this grass is highly resistant to weed invasion due to the tight interwoven mass of turf formed.

Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia forms a beautiful fine textured lawn. It may be cut at a height of from three-eights of an inch to as high as four inches. The backbone of Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia is made up of short stems and tough interwoven stolons. These and many underground rhizomes with their dense mat of roots greatly enhance the wearing and load supporting quality of the sod. Combine this with the upright growth of the blades and one can well imagine the mat of cushiony turf unequalled for wear resistance and resilience.

Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia has withstood severe winter conditions as far north as Canada and thrives in the extreme heat of Southern Florida. It becomes dormant and loses its green color when freezing weather begins in the fall, however it never loses its dense turf quality. It regains its dark green color in the spring when the weather becomes warm. This presumed disadvantage of color loss is easily overcome by the seeding of cool season grasses, such as Merion Bluegrass into the Zoysia turf in the fall of the year.

There is evidence that cool - season grasses thrive better in a Zoysia base than they do alone. The Zoysia base

provides a cooler soil during the summer months and carries the cool-season grass through its most dangerous period in good shape.

Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia is eagerly awaited by home owners and turf workers throughout the country who have regularly experienced "lives labor lost."

Seed of this superior strain of Zoysia is not available. Planting must be done vegetatively. The simplest and easiest method of establishing a Meyer Zoysia lawn is by planting plugs. It is not necessary to work up your present lawn and start with a newly prepared seed bed. Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia can easily be planted into an existing lawn with the aid of a special inexpensive plugger-transplanters now on the market.

Zoysia plugs, set on one foot centers into your existing lawn will afford coverage within a period of two growing seasons. In a newly prepared seed bed the time is cut into half, one year from one foot centers. If anything, these figures are conservative.

Sprigging is the more inexpensive method used for establishing Meyer onto a new lawn area. Solid Meyer sod minus soil is shipped for this purpose. The sod is divided into individual plants of one root system and one leaf cluster and planted on twelve inch centers. Meyer may be forced to complete coverage in less than four months by using this method and by giving proper care.

We strongly recommend that part of your trial planting be made in your most troublesome lawn area to prove that this is truly a superior turf grass. The relatively high cost of the initial planting material is in reality an economy because the Meyer not only improves the planted area but will also serve as a nursery for plugging to set additional turf areas.

NORDAN'S GRASS FARMS

"Highest Quality of Superior
Turf Grasses"

ABBEVILLE, ALABAMA

ZOYSIA MATRELLA

"King of the Lawn Grasses"

- ★ The New Miracle Grass
- ★ Thickest Carpet of Any Grass
- ★ The Toughest Lawn Grass

Yes, a mature Zoysia Matrella lawn:

- 1—is the most beautiful of all lawns.
- 2—is permanent.
- 3—is constantly improving.
- 4—is free from weeds.
- 5—is free from disease and insect enemies (no more chinch bug trouble).
- 6—is drought resistant.
- 7—thrives in shade and sun.
- 8—stands hard use better than any other grass.
- 9—stands neglect without tolerating invading weeds.
- 10—is an evident luxury often referred to as the "rich man's grass".
- 11—saves time by forcing the use of a power mower — an efficiency step never again to be surrendered.

Zoysia matrellas are native to the Orient where they are used for turf forage and fuel. They were introduced into this country in 1911 for observation and experimentation. Recently, they have been acclaimed as the very best all purpose lawn grass for the South. They grow well in all sections of the Southern part of the United States but are not recommended in areas north of Washington, D. C.

Zoysia matrellas have fine leaves, dark green in color and produce a dense sod which gives one the sensation of walking on a deep piled Persian carpet. One of their most valued characteristics is, after reaching maturity, their ability to eradicate all weeds. They are one of the earliest grasses to begin growth in the spring and one of the last to go dormant in the fall—remaining green much longer than Bermuda.

Matrellas grow to a height of only three or four inches and require few and infrequent mowings. Because of their slow growth, they need trimming from around flower beds only once yearly. Matrellas flourish under the hot sun and thrive under more shade

than any grasses tested at the Alabama Experiment Station. They do well under oaks, elms, pines, walnuts, cedars and most other trees.

Zoysia matrellas are noted for their hardy qualities being tough enough to withstand the continued play of children. They flourish and make a beautiful carpet in poor soil such as sand and clay as well as in areas favored with selected top soil. Zoysias should never be top-dressed with soil after planting.

Since seeds are not available, matrellas must be established vegetatively from sprigs or plugs set on one-foot centers. Complete coverage may be had in less than one growing season if irrigation, fertilization and weed control are practiced.

From our experience, early summer plantings produce the best results; although, many of our customers have reported sprigging and plugging Zoysias every month in the year with excellent results.

WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY ABOUT ZOYSIA MATRELLA LAWN GRASSES

AUBURN—"A dark green fine leaved lawn grass that will grow both in the sun and shade has been the goal of lawn research workers in the South for years. Zoysia matrella, a grass with these characteristics has been introduced from the Orient by the Department of Agriculture. Zoysia matrella produces a dense sod that feels like a rug. Unlike bermuda, it does not get weedy." (Dr. D. G. Sturkie, Agronomist, A.P.I.)

* * *

"ZOYSIA MATRELLA grows in pure red clay beneath pine trees where plantings of other grasses had completely failed; it grows in sand on the seashore where other grasses haven't a chance; it thrives in poor soil and flourishes in good soil. It is well-named 'Miracle Grass'". (W. Elbridge Freeborn, Garden Editor, The Birmingham News-Age Herald)

MONTGOMERY — "Walking on the capital lawn nowadays is like walking on a persian rug. That's because of 'Zoysia matrella . . . not only does matrella (the toughest grass ever grown) stand up under shade, wetness or long dry spells, but it kills other grasses."

"During the war, according to Joe H. Abercrombie, capital grounds landscaper, air pilots found that they could land their heavy planes on turfs planted with Zoysia matrella without breaking through the ground no matter if it were wet or dry.

"In parts of the South it is just as green in the Winter as in Summer—and also holds its rich green hue during Summer droughs." (International News Service)

* * *

BELTSVILLE, MD.—"In the United States, no disease has as yet been observed and identified on Zoysia matrella. It is remarkably free from insect parasites." (Dr. Ian Forbes, Jr.—Dr. Marvin Ferguson, Research Agronomists, USGA & USDA)

* * *

"ZOYSIA MATRELLA is by far the best known and best dressed of the Zoysias . . . The spongy thick turf of matrella is one of its most desirable and exclusive features . . . No other lawn grass can equal its adaptability to various types of soil and climate." (W. W. Nordan, "Green Thumb")

* * *

"ZOYSIA MATRELLA may be set with good results at any time of the year. If plenty of water is available during the dry Summer months, and a light covering of pine needles or leaves is used for the December-January settings, there is little choice between one month and another." (M. L. Beck of Auburn)

* * *

"ZOYSIA MATRELLA is free from all attacks by 'chinch bugs' and Japanese beetle grubs have never been known to invade it, no doubt because the roots are too tough. Once well established, Zoysia needs very little food and much less water than ordinary grasses." (C. W. Baker "Home Garden")

